482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or magnesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p *

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出願公開

母 公開特許公報(A) 昭60-208458

@Int Cl. 1	識別記号	庁内整理番号	砂公開	昭和60年(1985)10月21日
C 22 C 38 B 21 B 25 B 21 C 3 C 22 C 38	700 702	7147-4K 7819-4E 6778-4E 7217-4K	審査請求 有	発明の数 1 (全 9 頁)

❷発明の名称 維目なし鋼管の穿孔および拡管用芯金合金

到特 顾 昭59-64475

❷出 顧 昭59(1984)3月31日

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明 趣 書

1.発明の名称

総目なし頻管の穿孔か上び拡管用芯金合金 2.特許訥求の範囲

1. 成型ででが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 %、 Cr が 1 ないし 3 %、 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %、 Mo およびW のいずれか 1 様 または 2 種合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %、 Co が 1 ないし 2 %、 Cu が 1 ないし 2 %、 Ti および Zr のいずれか 1 様 もしくは 2 種合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %、 投部 Fo および不可避的な 酸量不純物からな 9、 且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が 1 か 5 3 である昨日なし網管。穿孔および拡管用合金。 2 さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤として 81 が重

2. さらに必要れ応じて脱酸剤として 81が重 量で 1.5 多以下、 Ma が 1.5 多以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを特徴とする特許請求の 範別額1 項配級の芯金合金。

3.発明の距離な散明

との発明は中央丸型州片から越目なし側督を 製造する際に用いられる穿孔および拡管用芯金 形成のための合金材料に関するものであって、 特政昭 5 9 - 1 1 8 9 9 号 (特別昭 60 -号) 発別になる合金をさらに改良したものであ 。

上配先出版明細書にも記載されているように、一般に離日なし頻繁穿孔用の芯金は、 傾斜圧紙ロールによって囲転かよび前進する、 およそ1200 でに加熱された中央な形側片に 縦方向に圧入されて、 とれによって側管の輸 方向の穿孔が行われる。またこのようにして穿孔された側管は、 同様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび 前進する 並管用の別の 忠金が、 かよそ1000 でに加熱された 頻管の穿孔内に圧入されることによって、その拡管が行われる。

その結果、郭孔 シよび 払 智用 の 芯金 の 表面 に 高温 シよび 系圧力 が 作用 して、 芯金 の 表面 に は 厚 耗、 芯金 材 の 歴性 徒 動 に よる し わ、 部分 的 な 格 融 損 傷、 ある い は 智 材 と の 焼 付 き に よる か じ り 中 割 れ が 発生 し、 これ ら に よって 起る 芯金 の 変形 シよび 損傷 が 進行 して、 比較 的 気 使 用 回 数 の り ち に 芯金 の 押 命 か 置 き て そ の 使 用 が 不 可 能

¿ \$ &.

第孔用(または拡製用) 芯金の表面に生する これらの損傷を防止するために、芯金を形成す る合金に表示される特性は損傷の種類によって 次のように異なる。

(I) 以紙およびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高額度にかける機械的製度が高いことが 必要である。

(2) 制れ発生防止のためには、常盛にかける 合金の破骸的強度と伸展性が高いことが必要で ある。

(3) 部分的な形域類似の発生防止のためには、 芯金合金の組成のうち、地金への容解度の小さい合金元素の前加をできるだけ少なくして、候 関制新や粒界新出によってとれらの合金元素が 粒界に出析して、部分的な破点低下かよび粒界 酸化の生ずるととも防止することが必要である。

(4) 続付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、スケール付け処理によって、芯 金の表面に断熱性と負荷性とを有する勧告なス ケールが適度の厚さK形成されることが必要で ある。

既述の特職昭59-11899号発明の目的は、地金への存解度が少なく、牧界場所して配分的な溶解復傷の原因となること、スケール付け処理の誤に形成されるスケール場をかくするCrとをできるだけ少なくし、Ni、MoシェびWの固治体硬化により常識シェび高温度における機械的強度を高めることによって、耐用度が従来のものよりも特象に使れた穿孔用芯金を得ることにもった。

との目的は、重量でCが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 多、Cr が1ないし3 多、N1 が1ないし9 多、Mo かよびWのいずれか1 独もしくは 2 独合計で 0.3 ないし3 多、表部が Po かよび不可数的な 扱景不純物からなり、且つ N1/Cr の度量比の値が 1 ないし3 の組成を有する合金を用いるととによって達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記券域略 5 9 - 1 1 8 9 9 号発明の合金をさらに改良して、穿孔用芯金の

耐用皮をさらに向上させ得るよりな合金を得る ととにある。

との目的は、上記既発明にかける合金の成分 組成のものに、さらに重量で Co を1 ないし2 が、 Co を1 ないし2 が、かよび Ti かよび 2r のいずれ か 1 値もしくは 2 値の合計を Q. 2 ないし Q. 5 が の制合で追加部加するととによって建成された。

たか、前野既出劇発明の場合と同様に、上記の本発明にかける合金組成のものに、必要に応じて通常の脱散剤として 1.5 多以下の 6i、もしくは 1.5 多以下の Ma、あるいはこの両者をさらに追加級加し得るものとする。

次化、本発明化なる合金化かける各成分の組成組御限定理由化ついて、特質的59-11899 号 明期をかよび関節化かける配送と一部重複させながら説明をする。

では、地金に固溶し、 あるいは固存限以上の では熱処理によって様々な酸様を示すことによ って、合金の常識かよび高端での機械的強度を 向上させるので、合金の強度向上に乗り有効な 元素である。しかしながら、Cがわまり多くなると、とくにCrと共存する場合には、Crの楔化物が粒界に折出して粒界能化をひき起したり、またとの炭化物はMoやWを地金よりもよく脳形数収するので、MoやWの感加による地金の固帯強化効果を載するなどの逆効果をも併せて持つものである。

本発明になる芯金用合金は、芯金の部分的な特徴機能を防止する見地から、従来のこの機合金と異なり、常温かよび高温度にかける機械的強度を主として固存体硬化とるだけ低いので、この含有量はできるだけ低い方が設ましたの含有量が低いが設ました。しかしたがらあまりでの含有量が低い、NI含有量を高める必要を生じ、たれては軽いにいいると、と称語の機動性が減少し、従ってその鋳造性が悪化する。

本発明になる芯金用合金においては、C含有量の下級値は、上記の経済性と的遺性との観点 ・

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からこれを 0.1 多とし、上限値は登孔用芯金の 部分的解拟防止の観点からこれを 0.2 5 多とした。

SI は、一般の脱散剤として、合金の脱散調整用化必要に応じて合金に添加されるが、 SI が 多過ぎると合金の智性が低下するとともに、 穿孔用芯金の表面に断熱性と胸骨性を有する数密なスケールを付着させるために施される一般のスケール付け処理時に、 スケール中にファイヤライト (FaU·SIO₂)を生成してスケールを能質にする。

よって 81 含有量の上限値を 1.5 % 化定めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Ma も一枚の脱酸剤 として、合金の脱酸調整用 化必要化応じて合金化酸加される。そして Ma が多道ると Bi の場合と同様にスケールを脆材に する。

よって Ma 含有量の上限 似を 1.5 がと足めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Cr および NI の成分範囲限定理由については、

両成分の比様が度長であるので、両者をまとめ て説明をする。

NI はCと関化物を形成することなく地変に全部固帯して、固帯体硬化によって常温かよび高温度における機械的強度を高めるのに有効な元素である。然しながら、NI は Cr に比べて高値であるので、NI だけで常温かよび高温度にかける

合金の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、 また Cr と共存する場合ほどには高い機械的強度 は初られない。また、 NI の添加は、 Cr 添加の場 合に比べて、スケール付け処理による付着スケ ール板が高くなる条件ははるかに少ない。

及って、花金合金に十分な常温かよび高麗底にかける根域的強度、かよび適度な厚さのスケール形を与え、さらに合金に経済性を持たせるために、スケール形を解くすることなく根域的強度をあめることのできるNi を主体とし、これに許なし初る範囲のCr を参加して、常温かよび高温度にかける根域的強度を補完するとともに、Ni Winster を経載するととにした。

上記の見地から、スケール層の厚さを修くしないためにCr 含有例の上限を3 まとし、下限は 最後的発送を補充するためにとれて1 まとした。 またNI は低低的強度を高めるために、その含量 をCr 含有層の1 倍から3 倍、すなわちNI/Cr の 東野比の値を1 ないし3 と定めた。

NI/Cr 比の気を1ないしると足めた模数を前

これらの曲線図から利るように、穿孔用芯金の耐用度の低下をもたらす損傷の一つである割れを防止するのに必要な常識の引張強さかも5ないし6.0 kg/m² であって気度不足であり、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では伸び率が楽しく低下して割れの防止には不適当である。また損傷の他の一つである芯金表面の摩託かよびしわを防止するために必要な高温度にかける引張強さは、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では5.2 ないし5.3 kg/m² となっていて強度不足であるとともに、伸び率が楽しく低

下するのが判る。

以上の結果から初前して、本発明になる芯金合金中のNi/Cr 比の値を1 ないし3 の範囲で選ぶてとに定めた。

Mo かよびWは合金地金化関密し、あるいはでと新合して現化物を形成して、とくに合金の高温及にかける機械的質度を高めるのに有効な元素である。反面、Mo かよびW 含有量の増加はスケール付け処理により芯金数面に生成付滑するスケール対を能解にする。本発明になる芯金合金の時期及低級的性質に及ぼす Mo かよびW 航加の影響の例が能 5 図に示されている。この曲線図は Cr 含有量が 2 8 多、Ni/Cr 比が 2 0 の場合、鉄線温度が 9 0 0 での場合。W・または Mo とWの台計量の変化が、合金の引張り強さかよび伸び率に及ぼす影響を示するのである。

との曲般図によると、Mo シェびWの何れか 1 はもしくは 2 独合計の終加量が 0.2 多までは高 毎引供り強さの向上に効果がない。しかしなが 5、との終加針が 0.3 多から 1.5 多までは松加 量の増加とともに引張り強さは緩やかに増加し、 前加量が 1.5 から20 ぎまででは引張り強さは 前加量の増加とともに急激に増加する。そして 20 ぎ以上の前加ては引張り強さは内び緩やか な増加に転ずるのを見るととができる。

本発明合金によって製作された恋金によって
1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形倒片を穿孔
する場合に、穿孔される側片の材質が単なる状
紫側であるならば、Mo かよびWのいずれか1 復 もしくは2 値合計の添加量が1.5 多以下の本発
別合金による穿孔用芯金で十分に従来の芯金の 耐用度を上超るととができる。しかしながら、 穿孔される側片の材質が1.3 多クロム倒もしく は2.4 多クロム側のような特殊側である場合に は、Mo かよびWの何れか1 種もしくは2 複合計 の添加量は1.5 多から3.0 多までであるととが 必要である。

従って、本発明になる合金にかける Mo かよび W のいずれか 1 種もしくは 2 種合計の最加量は、 これを 0.3 ないし 3 が と定めた。

Co は一般の炭素鋼、 もしくは本発別になる芯金台金のような低合金側に設加される元素のうちで、側の能入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。

穿孔用芯金は、1200℃近傍に加熱された中 実丸形領片中に圧入されるので、穿孔道袋の穿 孔肘芯金の機面値度は1200℃から1300℃近 傍に、製師から約5m内部では800℃近傍に、 せしてさらに内部では700℃以下の弧度となる。

とのようを状態に加熱されたむ金は、穿孔底 徒に樹水によって常温にまで冷却されたのち、 再び新たな側片中に圧入され、とうして加熱な よび冷却が縁返される。との縁返しによってか 金の表面に細かい亀甲状の割れが生じて、これ が被穿孔パイプの内面に圧延度を発生させるも のである。との亀甲状の割れは主として加熱冷 却の縁起しによって生ずる熱応力に基因する。

一般に焼入性が低く、焼入変態のない場合の 倒体の熱心力は、保体の表面では圧縮応力が、 例体の中心部では引銀応力が発生する。とれに 対して、鋭入性が高く、鏡入変態が生ずる場合の側体の熱応力は、その表面では引援応力が、その中心部では圧離応力が発生する。すなわら両者の場合に熱応力の分布が逆転するのである。そして、一般に表面が圧縮応力となる鏡入変勢のない加熱待却の繰返しの方が亀甲割れの発生が少ない。

焼入性の大小は、丸御側片を水焼入れしたのち、その断面被度を側定し、硬度がロックウェルでスケール(O以上になる硬化制の厚さると丸棒の半径rとの比率 d/rを以てこれを扱わすことができる。すなわち d/r値が小さくなる程焼入性が低下することを表わす。

本発明合金による半径25mの丸御を水焼入れした場合の d/r値に及ぼす Co 成分含有量の影響の一例が訊6図の曲顧図に示されている。 Co か 1.75 f t では焼入性の低下が顕著であるが、 Co が 1.75 f を越えるとその効果が少ないととが判る。

よって本発明合金の Co 終加量の下限は、純入

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性低下の効果の見地から1 ぎとし、上限は、経 咳的にコスト高となる割には焼入性低下の効果 があまり得られない見地からこれを2 ぎとした。

Cu は地金中に数細に折出して、常温の引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。また既述した断熱性と個情性とを有するスケール付けの処理の際に、スケール返下の地金中に富化されて、スケールの地金への密着性を改善するのにも有効な元素である。しかしながら、低加量が1 手以下では常温の引張強さの向上は少なく、低加量が多過ぎると、スケール度下に富化されたCuが高温度で地金の総晶粒界に及調して、芯金の表情器を数据にする。

よって本発明合金における Ca の抵加量下限を 1 %とし、上限を 2 % とした。

Ti かよび Zr は Cr よりも優先して C と結合して 次化物を形成する。そして Ti かよび Zr の 次化物は Cr の 次化物とは ちがって、 地会中 K 均一 K 分散するとと、 かよび 高温度 K かける 地会中への 許解 ph が Cr の 次化物 K 比べて 紙 めて 小さい

ととから、粒界の部分的な酸点低下かよび粒界の酸化を軽減するとともに、高温度にかける引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。さらに、Cr よりも優先して炭化物を形成するので Cr の炭化物量が減少する結果、Cr 炭化物中に吸収であれる Cr 、 W かよび Mo が減少し、従ってとれらの元素の地金中の濃度があくなって、固溶体硬によって合金の高温度にかける引張強さが向上する。しかしながら、Ti かよび Zr の能加量が多過ぎると、合金を大気中で溶解する場合に、零しく溶器の流動性が減ずられ、 芯金製作の際に換造性を害するととになる。

以上、離日なし側臂の穿孔用芯金合金について述べたが、同拡管用芯金合金についても全く 穿孔用芯金合金と同様であるからその説明を省略する。

次に実施例について説明をする。

本発明になる穿孔用を金合金の実施時例の組成を約1表に示す。 約1表には先発明である特額的59-11899号発明になる合金、かよび従来公知のこの復合金の組成をも併配してある。

別1 授化示された組成の各合金を業材として、JIS - 2 - 2201 の規定による 1 0 号常温引張試験片、JIS-G-0567 号の規定による高値度引張試験片、および直径が 6 9 m/m、7 2 m/m、および 直径が 6 9 m/m、7 2 m/m、および 直径が 6 9 m/m、7 2 m/m、および で 7 5 m/mのアッセルミル用望孔芯金をそれぞれ 製作した。高温度引張り試験は値度 9 0 0 でで 銀介 5 5 の 歪速度でおとなわれた。とれらの芯金を用いて、実際にJIS の BUJ 2 値(C 約 1 5、Cr 約 1.5)のペアリング傾材(いわゆる高世業 クロム 軸受け傾対)をアッセルミルを用いて深入に対している。 で 2 の耐用度 は深孔用芯金 1 銀首りの半均望孔本数で扱わされている。

新2数に見られるように、本発明になる合金の常都かよび高温度にかける機械的強度は、従

来公知のこの複合金の1.5倍ないし3倍、特額 昭59-1.1899号発明合金のそれらとはほ 理問等もしくは幾らか大きいことが判る。そし て、本発明合金で製作された芯金の前用段は、 公知の合金のものの2ないし5倍、特額昭59 -11899号発明合金のものの1.5ないし2 倍となっているのを見る。この本発明合金に1 る芯金の耐用度が増大しているのは、合金のCo 能加による芯金表面の亀甲割れの減少、Cu系加 によるスケールの智慧、Tiシェび 2rの能加に よる現化物の粒界偏析防止の結効果によるもの である。

加1数 合会の組成表 (重复多)

	·			l c	81	Ma	Cr	NI	Me	W	P	В .	C.	Co	TI	Zr	INVE.	Fe
	۱	Æ	• 1	0.1 8	0.68	0.6 2	1.58	3.0 6	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 1 8	1.02	1.14	0.2 4	-	1.9 4	喪部
			a 2	0.1 8	0.6 2	0.6 4	1.58	3.1 0	0.48	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.18	1.1 0	0.26	0.2 2	1.9 6	
哭			• 3	0.16	0.7 1	0.7 1	1.52	3.1 0	0.4 4	-	0.024	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	-	0.28	2.04	,
Xi			• 4	0.17	0.6 4	0.6 8	1.54	3.0 8	0.43	-	0.024	0.0 2 2	1.0 8	1.8 7	0.18	026	2.00	,
Ħ			■ 5	0.17	0.6 2	0.59	254	5.9 B	0.5 0	0.73	0.026	0.0 1 6	1.5 6	1.0 6	0.32	-	2.3 5	,
8			• 6	0.1 5	0.6 2	0.5 7	249	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	-	0.29	2.3 9	
ا ۽			• 7	0.1 8	0.6 6	0.60	252	5.9 5	0.4 6	0.7 6	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.5 4	0.2 5	0.1 8	2.3 6	
٦			• 8	0.1 6	0.5 8	0.5 6	252	5.9 6	0.4 8	0.7 4	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.48	1.46	0.1 7	0.18	2.3 7	,
.			4 9	0.24	0.6 9	0.7 2	2.5 1	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.026	0.0 1 9	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.23	0.20	237	,
1	1		& 1	0.17	0.6 2	0.68	1.34	3.9 0	0.4 2	-	0.030	0.0 2 4	-	-	-	-	2.9 1	,
- 1	NI I	_	2	0.1 7	0.5 8	0.6 2	2.56	6.2 3	0.4 8	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	-	-	-	-	2.4 3	
t	九		3	0.1 4	0.6 0	0.5 4	2.85	5.8 3	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-	-	-	2.0 4	-
×	=		4	0.1 6	0.60	0.5 2	2.5 2	3.8 7	0.40	•	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	,	1.4 8	•
71	ᄾ		5	0.17	0.6 8	0.5 4	139	1.4 6	0.4 3		0.0 2 6	0.0 1 8	-	-	-	-	1.0 5	,
8	ኢት		6	0.1 8	0.7 0	0.6 8	2.58	6.2 1	0.4 0	0.3 2	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	-	-	-	2.3 2	,
œ İ	発見		7	0.1 5	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.84	0.5 0	0.7 3	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	1.6 2	,
	合金	-	8	0.1 5	0.5 6	0.64	1.5 5	2.7 5	0.4 7	1.6 2	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	••	•	-	ı	1.7 7	,
- 1			9	0.2 5	0.6 4	0.6 6	1.55	2.6 8	0.6 0	202	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	•	-	•	1.73	•
- 1	劉	3	Cr-1NI	0.32	0.7 4	0.6 2	3.0 5	1.0 2		,	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	0.3 3	,
	⊕		2r-0.75N1	0.23	0.6 1	0.6 8	1.6 4	0.6 8	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 6	1.2 6	1.0 8	-	-	0.4 1	,

新 2 表 **推** ·特 性

			常温の根	核的性質	9000	機的性質	** T ** **	E. 81 -
			引張放さ	伸び率 倒	引張強さ	伊び本	穿孔管材の材質	耐用度 (穿孔本款/1個)
- 1		A6 6 1	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	1 2.4	ペアリング倒	20~ 70
ĸ		a 2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8		20~ 70
		a 3	1 2 6.0	5.6	7.4	1 4.6	•	20~ 70
•			1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	•	20~ 70
P\$. . .	s 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8.6	,	50~120
•	. .	• 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	,	50~120
		6 7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.G	7.8	,	50~120
È	٠.		1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	,	50~120
_		. 9	1 2 8.0	4.2	8.4	7.8	,	50~120
	41	* 1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7.9	3 1.2	,	20~ 50
٤l	RS	2	1 2 5.2	5.4	7.3	1 2.0	,	20~ 50
- 1	풋 [3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2	,	20~ 50
2	- [4	1 2 4.2	7. 2	7.2	1 1,4	•	20~ 50
	<u>,</u>	5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	,	20~ 80
٠l	춫	6	1369	4.8	8.0	8.5	,	30~ 50
-	为	7	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8.5	7.5	,	30~ 60
	행 송	8	110.4	10.9 .	1 5.0	7.0	,	30~ 60
	€	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	1 6.0	6.0	,	30~ 60
١	公知	3Cr-INI M 例	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 8.2	,	10~ 30
	金	15Cr - 0.75N1 四 類	6 1.8	2 1.6	5.8	5 2.6	,	13~ 35

4. 殿前の簡単な鮮明

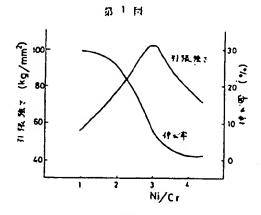
約1 関は本発明台並の Cr 含有量が1.4 多の場合の常は砂球的性質に及はす NI/Cr 風量比の影響を示す助線図。

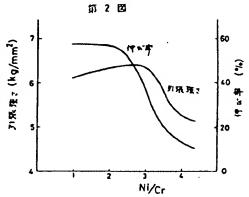
和3関は本祭明を全のCr含有量が28多の場合の電視機能的性質に及ぼすNI/Cr直見比の影響を示する場合。

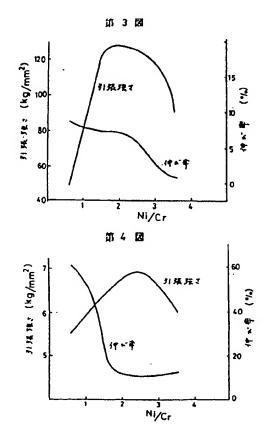
あ4 以は本外明企金のCr 含布量が2 8 多の場合の異数9 9 0 0 ℃にかける機械的性質に及位すNI/Cr 収料比の影響を示す曲線図。

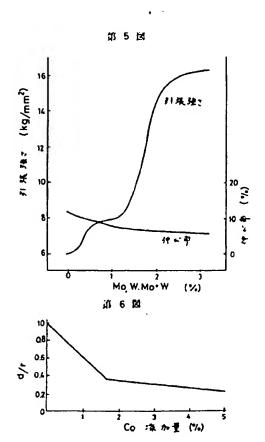
即 5 図は本発明合金の Cr 含有量が 2 8 多で Ni/Cr 和損比が 2 0 の場合の 複変 9 0 0 でにかける機械的特別に及及す Mo かよびW 低加の影響 を示す曲製図。

的6回は本発明合金の婦人性に及ぼす Co越加の影響をがす自身関である。









112560-208458 (B)

手統補正資

ளாகும் ம்த்Ω. ிற13 ப

特許庁長官 忠 哲 学 殿

1. 事件の表示

Nº 5 9 - 6.4 4 7 5 ₩

2. 税则の名称

難日なし調管の製化がよび拡製用心金合金

3. 補正をする者 事件との関係 特許出版人 新報題製数株式会社 (ほか1名)

4. 化 里 人

5. 自免抗正

60 2 14

6. MII:の対象

明 朗 智 7. 加正の内容

(1) 特許以次の報告。 分割者全交を別近の通り訂正する。

- 四 明期む中、下紀の打正を行います。
 - 4. 4 以下からり行、「Cが0.1 ないし0.2 5 %、」を「Cが0.1 4 ないし0.1 8 %、」と 訂正。
 - c. 6 質量下行、「製点」を「算験的見地」と 訂正。
 - へ 7月1行。「0.1%」を「0.14%」と訂正。
 - 二 国具2行。「触点」を「実験的見地」と訂正。国行「0.25%」を「0.18%」と訂正。
 - ホー 岡月3 行、「た。」の次代「(後掲更施例 参覧)」を挿入。
 - ~ 19 買かよび20 買のそれぞれ第1 表かよ び第2表を別紙のとかり訂正。

野 1 表 合分の組成者 (倉量等)

	-						3	1_5	ı		Mn	1	2 r	1	11	14	•	₩	P	8	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	NUCr	P
		*		I		0.	8	0.	6 8	0	6 2	1.	5 B	3.	0 6	0. 4	2	-	0.026	0.0 1 8	1.02	1.1 4	0.24	-	1.94	機
				2		0.	8	0.	6 2	0	6 4	1.	5 8	3.	1 0	0.4	8		0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 8	1.10	0.26	0.22	1.96	-
			•	3		0. 1	L .6	0.	7 1	0	7 1	1.	5 2	3.	1 0	0.4	4	Ŀ_	0.0 2 4	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	-	0.2 8	2.04	١.
		··· .		4 .		0. 1	7	0.	5 4	0.	6 8	1.	5 4	3.1	0 8	0.4	3	<u> </u>	0.0 2 4	0.0 2 2	1.08	1.87	0.1 8	0.26	200	
				5	_	0. I	7	0.	5 2	0.	6 9	2.	5 4	5.	8	0. 5	0	0.78	0.0 2 6	0.016	1.5 6	1.06	0.32	-	2.3 5	١.
			•	6		0.	. 5	0.	8 2	0	6 7	2.	4 9	5.	6	0.4	8	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	1.68	1.06	-	0.2 9	2.3 9	
				7		0. 1	8	0.	5 6	0.	6 0	2.	5 2	5.	. 5	0.4	6	0.76	0.026	0.0 2 0	1.70	1. 5 4	0.2 5	0.1 8	2.3 6	۱,
			•	8 .	.	0. 1	6	0.	8	0.	5 6	2.	5 2	5.	5	0.4	8	0.74	0.0 2 5	0.0 1 8	1.4 8	1.4 6	0.1 7	0.18	2.3 7	
1		•	:	1	-	0. 1	7	0.	2	0.	6 8	1.	3 4	3.	9 0	0.4	2	-	0.0 3 0	0.024		-	-	- -	2.91	Ϊ.
14	U			2	-	0. 1	7	0.	8	0.	6 2	2.	5 6	6.	2 3	0. 4	8	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	-		-	- "	2.4 3	١.
1	•			3	İ	0. 1	4	0.	5 O_	0.	5 4	2.	8 5	5. 1	3	0.4	2	-	0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-	- :	-	2.04	١.
-1-				4		0. 1	6	0.	5 0	0.	5 2	2.	5 2	3.	3 7	0.4	0	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	1.48	
1	ĸΙ	•		5	ĺ	0. 1	. 7	0.	8	0.	5 4	1.	3 9	1.	6	0.4	3	-	0.026	0.018		-	-	_	J. 0 5	Ì.
5				6		0. 1	8	0.	7 0	0.	6 8	2.	6 8	6.	2 1	0.4	0	0. 3 2	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	-	-	-	2.32	١.
ļ٩	91			7		0. 1	5	0.	5 7	0.	6 2	1.	7 5	2.	B 4	0. 5	0	0.7 3	0.026	0.0 2 0	-	-		- '	1.62	l
4	ē.			8		0. 1	5	0.	5 6	0.	6 4	1.	5 5	2.	7 5	0.4	7	1.62	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2		-	-	-	1.77	ľ
2	2	3 C r	- 1	N L		0. 3	2	0.	7 4	0.	6 2	3.	0 5	1.	0 2	-			0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	0.33	
1		1.5 Cr	- 0	751	٠ <u>٠</u>	0. 2	. a	D.	 5 1	0.	6 8	1.	6 4	0.	5 8	0.1	2	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 6	1.2 6	1.0 8	 . 	<u> </u>	0.41	ŀ

			常数の数	级的性界	900 0	医域的性質	en trans Li	
			引強強さ	なる。	引强强力	伸び率	穿孔管材	耐用政
			(Kg / 🔐)	100	(Kg/m2)	N	の財質	(穿孔本数/1 供
R		4 • 1	1 2 5.6	5. 6	7. 8	124	ペアリング間	20~ 70
*		a 2	1 2 5,0	5. 8	7.8	1 O. R	*	20~ 70
.		* 3	1 2 6.0	5. 6	7. 4	1 4.6		20~ 70
		= 4	1 2 6.8	5. 4	7.6	1 1.8	•	20~ 70
Pa }		a 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8. 2	8. 6	-	50~120
ا و		a 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8.4	•	50~120
		. 7	1 2 8.6	4. 6	8. 6	7. 8	*	50~120
2		8	1 2 9.0	4. 2	8. 7	7. 2		50~120
1	范	A 1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7. 9	3 1.2		20~ 50
. 1		.2	1 2 5. 2	5. 4	7.3	120		20~ 50
	元	. 3	1 2 1. 6	7. 0	7.8	9. 2		20~ 50
`	=	4	1 2 4.2	7. 2	7.2	1 1.4		20~ 50
	允	5	6 0.2	2 9. 5	7. 0	5 8.0		20~ 50
1	4	. 6	1 3 6.9	4.8	8.0	8. 5		30~ 50
۱ ا	化新		1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8. 5	7. 5		30~ 60
	\$	8	1 1 0.4	1 0.9	1 5. 0	7. 0		30~ 60
	公知	3Cr-1Ni	6 3.0	1 6.0	5. 2	4 8.2	*	10~ 30
1	合 1.	.5 Cr - 0.7 5 N i 斜 解	6 1.8	2 1.6	5. 8	5 2. 6	•	13~ 35

2. 特許請求の希朗

1. 反似ででが 0.1 4 ないし 0.1 8 %。Cr が 1 ないし 3 %。 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %。 Moかよび W のいずれか 1 後または 2 組合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %。Coが 1 ないし 2 %。Cuが 1 ないし 2 %。Ti かよび2rのいずれか 1 減もしくは 2 組合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %。 提啟Peかよび不可避的な 微計不純物からなり。 且つ Ni/Cr の 配位比の値が 1 から 3 である 離目 なし 胸管の穿孔かよび 位 管用合企。

2. さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤として81が取 別で 1.5 %以下、Nnが 1.5 %以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを特数とする特許請求の 範囲第 1 項配載の芯金合金。

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458 (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

		Classification	Internal Office	
(51) Int		Symbols:	Registration Nos.	: (43) Disclosure Date: 21 October 1985
C220			7147-4K	
B21E	3 25/00	·	7819 -4 E	
B210	3/02		6778-4E	
C220	38/52		7217-4K	
	Request fo	r Examination: Subn	nitted Numb	er of Claims/Inventions: 1 (Total of 9 pages)
(54)	Title of the			ng or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe
	(21)) Japanese Patent	Application S59-	64475
	(22)) Filing Date: 31	March 1984	
(72)	Inventor:	Saburo Kunioka	1	1-3-13 Sembamachi, Kawagoe City
(72)	Inventor:	Kazuo Kawagu	chi	320 banchi-10 Harakawa Oaza,
` '				Ogawamachi, Hikigun, Saitama Prefecture
(72)	Inventor:	Katsu Yoshii		c/o Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd., 3007-
` /				banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-
				ku, Himeji City
(71)	Applicant:	Shinhokoku Ste	el Co., Ltd.	5-13-1 Arajuku-machi, Kawagoe City
(71)	Applicant:	Sanyo Special S		3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji,
('*)	ppou.ii.	Saily o Spoolai c		Shikama-ku, Himeji City
(74)	Agent:	Takehiko Suzue	, Patent Attorney	
` '	S		,	

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded

by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

- (1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.
- (2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the alloy need to be high at ordinary temperatures.
- (3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and grain boundary separation.
- (4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale layer formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, {A}¹ 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned invention additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the grain boundary, causing

¹ [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is too little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained Ni to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the castability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. {E}

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO·SiO₂) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]² of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, galling due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and cracks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding thereto Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

² [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C; Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900°C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-suited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm², and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm² when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/Cr ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8%.

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C.

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piercing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio d/r where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the d/r value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the d/r value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 1%, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-Z-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-G-0567, as well as piercing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piercing tests of two types (C approximately 1% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual JIS SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piercing holes per core metal for piercing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and Zr.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

[see original for figures]

								riginal	for f	gure	s]						
	l	L	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a	1									ĺ						*4
8	a2															· · · · · ·	Same
1 8	a3																Same
t a	a4																Same
ne	a5																Same
Embodiment alloys	a6																Same
) Å	a7																Same
區	a8									•							Same
	a9																Same
		No.															Same
	Application S59- invention alloys	1															
_P	n Sila	2															Same
loy	tio	3															Same
la (ica	4					·										Same
tive		5															Same
<u> </u>	t A	•															Same
d u	Patent , 11899	7															Same
Comparative alloys	Pa1	8															Same
		9]				Same
	-	*3															Same
		٠.,															Same

^{[*1} Well-known alloys]
[*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties

			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
:			Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm ²)	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al						Bearing copper	
5	a2						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a3						Same	
ent	a4						Same	
Ī	a5						Same	
8	a6						Same	
E	a7						Same	
—	a8						Same	
ļ	a9						Same	
[م کی ا	No. 1					Same	
	SS	2					Same	
\$	on 1 a l	3					Same	
읔	ati tion	4					Same	
Se Se	plic	5					Same	
ati	A pui	6	<u> </u>				Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	7					Same	
uc	ate 18	8					Same	
Ŭ	<u>~ -</u>	9					Same	
		*2					Same	
<u> </u>		3					Same	

[Well-known alloys]

4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio is 2.0.

^{[&#}x27;2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

^{[*3 1.5} Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1 Pulling strength (kg/mm²) Elongation percentage (%) [upper label] Pulling strength [lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2 Pulling strength (kg/mm²) Elongation percentage (%) [upper label] Elongation percentage [lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3 Pulling strength (kg/mm²) Elongation percentage (%) [upper label] Pulling strength [lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4 Pulling strength (kg/mm²) Elongation percentage (%) [upper label] Pulling strength [lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5 Pulling strength (kg/mm²) Elongation percentage (%) [upper label] Pulling strength [lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6
Co additive quantity (%)

Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

1. Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case Patent applicant Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

(and one other)

4. Agent

Address

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03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name

(5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment

[impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification

- 7. Details of the amendment
 - (1) Correct the entire specification of the Scope of Claims as follows.
 - (2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.
 - A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".
 - B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".
 - C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".
 - D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".
 - E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."
 - F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)
[see original for figures]

			т_		_			ngmai									
		<u> </u>	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Мо	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a	11															-4
ys.	a2																Same
allc	a3		<u> </u>														Same
Embodiment alloys	a4		<u> </u>														Same
<u> </u>	a5		_														Same
ğ	a6																Same
붙	a7		<u> </u>														Same
Ш	a8																Same
	a9		\square														Same
, c	359-	No. 1															Same
Comparative alloys	Patent polication S	2															Same
mparat alloys	Patent ication	3															Same
on a	P Plic	4					-										Same
	Ap		\sqcup														Same
		6			<u> </u>												Same

	7								Same
	8								Same
	9							•	Same
1	2								Same
•	•3								Same.

[1 Well-known alloys] [2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] [3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

⁴ Remainder

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

				properties at		properties at		Durability
			ordinary ter		900° C		piercing	(number of
			Pulling	Elongation	Pulling	Elongation	tube	pierces
			strength	percentage	strength	percentage		per)
	,		(kg/mm ²)	(%)	(kg/mm²)	(%)	İ	
]	No. al						Bearing	
ريا			ļ				copper	
Embodiment alloys	a2				_		Same	
tal	a3						Same	
<u> </u>	-a4						Same	
1 # 1	a5						Same	
ğ	a6						Same	
E.	a7						Same	
-	a8						Same	
	a9						Same	-
	9 8	No. 1					Same	
	SS	2					Same	
\$	on	3					Same	-
l ≅	tio ist	4					Same	
e Ke	Application S59- invention alloys	5					Same	
ati	A pri	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent / 11899	7					Same	-
l m	ate 18	8					Same	
Ŭ		9					Same	
	-	*2					Same	
L		3					Same	

2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

^{[&}quot;Well-known alloys] ["2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] ["3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.



AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

I, Kim Stewart, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate translations performed by professional translators of the following patents from Japanese to English:

2000-162192

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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

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